Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

" The powers granted under the Consiitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 5. | **CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, JUNE 27, 1845.** | **NUMBER 215.**

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,

EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Candidates for Office.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce BRALEY OATES as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce W. KERR REID, a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
February 14, 1845. 97-te

☞ We are authorized to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county.
June 20. 14--te

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. H. SIMPSON, Esq., a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..te.

☞ We are authorized to announce MILAS M. LEMMONDS, a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..te

☞ We are authorized to announce JOSEH T. DRAFFIN, Esq., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Union Superior Court.
March 28, 1842. 202., te

☞ We are authorized to anuounce Maj. ROBERT W. FOARD, a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Cabarrus county, at the next August Election.
May 30, 1845. 211-te

OUR HOUSE.

NEW CONCERN, AND A SPLENDID STOCK OF FRESH AND RARE ARTICLES.

EDWARD TERRES

HAS opened a Confectionary & Grocery, in the building directly opposite the new Courthouse, where he will be glad to see his friends at all times, and accommodate them with everything that can delight the connoisseur in the luxuries of life. Among his stock will be found

Pickled and spiced SALMOND;
Dried and spiced BEEF TONGUE;
Very superior MACKEREL;

A general assortment of

Candies, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmeg, &c.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF LIQUORS AND WINES EMBRACING

French Brandy, Holland Gin, Champaign Brandy; Madeira, Port, and Champaign WINES,

All warranted to be of the choicest qualities,

Champaign Cider, (a very superiour article,) London Ale, Butter Crackers, very Superior Pickles, in Jars,

Together with everything the taste of the most fastidious and delicate might desire.

Extra Pick Nick meals, and Relishes, furnished instanter, very cheap—Supper Parties will always be accommodated with pleasure.

All the proprietor asks is, that his friends will call and see him—taste and judge for themselves.
Charlotte, May 20, 1845. 10-f

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Charlotte for the patronage he has already received, and informs them that he expects to continue

BUTCHERING

during the summer as long as he can get stall fed cattle, as he intends to offer none but what is first rate. He also expects to make arrangements for a supply regularly from the mountains, and such only as are of the first quality. He hopes by his endeavors to please, to ensure a liberal patronage.

JOHN RIGLER.
June 3, 1845. 12-4w.

☞ Persons getting Beef, must settle every Saturday or pay cash when the Beef is taken.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ON or about the 21st day of March, 1845, I executed a note of hand to Absalom Sherrill, of Catawba County, North Carolina, for nine hundred and twenty dollars, or thereabout. The public is cautioned against trading for said note, as it was obtained without any consideration whatever. I am therefore determined not to pay it to any person.

WM. NEILL.
May 23, 1845. 11:::3w

Notice.

THE subscriber in wishing to withdraw his interest from the Camden and Gadsden Stage Line, begs leave to offer for sale his Stages and horses on moderate and *accommodating* terms.

To an enterprising and energetic proprietor, this will afford a very profitable investment.

Those wishing to purchase will please communicate by letter or otherwise to

JAMES McEWEN.
Camden, June 2, 1845. 13...3w.

Foreign News.

From the London Journal of Commerce.

THE RESTRICTIVE POLICY OF THE FOREIGN STATES.

While in this great commercial country free-trade principles are daily gaining ground, we find the restrictive system of protection more and more contended for by our commercial rivals in other countries. It is true that the new PRESIDENT of the United States is supposed to entertain more liberal views of trade than some of his predecessors have done; but even with him we can discover in his inaugural address a determination so far as it rests with himself, to make the fiscal necessities of the Union subserve the purpose of protecting native industry. He would not have duties imposed for the express purpose of protection; but knowing that import duties must always be required for the support of the Government, he thinks it advisable to "kill two birds with one stone." "I have declared my opinion to be in favor of a tariff for revenue (says Mr. Polk), and that in adjusting the details of such a tariff, I have sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of revenue needed, *and at the same time to afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry;* and that I was opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue." It would be unreasonable to say that this principle in any way militates against commercial freedom; but as import duties form the chief source of the revenue of the Union, it is obvious that in managing the details of these duties it may be very easy to press stringently on some particular branch of the industry of this or any other country. If, however, the President adhere to the principle he has thus publicly avowed there is not much danger, so long as America remains at peace, that the amount of revenue required for its state necessities can injuriously affect our trade with that country.

A very different feeling, however, pervades the states of Germany. There, as might have been anticipated, our recent commercial legislation appears to have excited a good deal of uneasiness; and, as we stated last week, no sooner was it known than a number of the leading manufacturers of Prussia assembled in Berlin, to take into consideration a new system of protective duties. One of the objects of the meeting, it was said, was, to suggest an increase of duty on English twists, to the full amount of the repealed duty on cotton wool; and at the same time great complaints were made of the increased importation of English linen yarns which had given considerable alarm to numbers in the Prussian dominions. The Frankfort article says, "the discussions have principally turned upon two topics—viz: the productive and free trade systems. A new tariff has also been taken into consideration. It has transpired that there has been much difference of opinion on the above subjects; as the commercial interests of several Prussian provinces are, if not widely distinct, at least by no means identical. Up to the 6th instant, the debates were very animated; but the Berlin correspondents of two or three German papers assert that the assembly is all but unanimous in favor of an increased duty on twists and linens." We are in no way surprised at this: it was what might have been expected from the constitution of the Germanic Customs Union; whose object is, if not prohibition, at least ample protection to the home industry of the different states of which it is composed.

If we view the circumstances under which the manufacturers of Germany are placed with reference to England, we must in candor admit that the protective system is in a manner forced on those states. Free trade and protection are certainly antagonistic principles, considered in the abstract; but it must be remembered that in this country every advance towards free trade has the tendency, and is made for the purpose of securing to England a monopoly in foreign markets for her staple productions. England wishes to buy in the cheapest markets that she may also sell, and undersell her commercial rivals, in the cheapest markets. This is the object of all her commercial legislation and commercial treaties. She relaxes duties on raw materials, that she may have the better chance of selling them in a manufactured state; she opens her ports to foreign shipping, that foreigners may receive her vessels laden with the productions of her industry. The free-trade system then of England, though apparently based on liberality, is in fact the offspring of selfishness, and has for its object the commercial aggrandisement of the empire. No blame can be attached to this motive, which springs from a feeling of nationality that is inherent to the people of every country. But if the people of England may stand exonerated on these grounds, neither must we censure those states which endeavor to counteract her efforts, and cannot be ignorant of her motives.—Great Britain is peculiarly circumstanced. Her iron and coal, her colonies and immese commercial wealth, give her advantages over which no rival power could contend on equal terms; that is, on free-trade principles. Protection on their part is to defeat monopoly on ours; and such is evidently one of the objects which the Germanic Customs Union is likely steadily to pursue.

We have alluded to the probable effect of the commercial legislation of America on the trade of this country; but we spoke merely of the present. It is impossible, however, to look into futurity—perhaps a very few—without being convinced that the time must arrive when America will prove a rival, and successful rival, to England in this branch of commerce. This will not be the effect of hostile tariffs, but will be the necessary result of her position, and the industry and intelligence of her people. America possesses within herself the raw material, which England has to bring across the Atlantic.—Already America exports to foreign countries calicoes and other coarse manufactures of cotton, which, we are told, can be sold cheaper than English goods of the same description. From the manufacture of coarser to finer is only a progressive stage of the same industry; and the Americans are too active and too enterprising to maintain the *status quo* in their commercial pursuits. When goods, suited in every aspect for the markets of the Brazils and the South American States, for the trade of the East and the Mediterranean, can be produced in America, they must, in some measure, supersede our productions; and the time may even come when she might even undersell us in our own market.—Such revolutions in trade, which we contend are by no means improbable, are not unworthy of the consideration of the Legislature, and of the trading community of the present day.

From the Washington Union.

THE ECHO FROM TEXAS.

We have been waiting with some anxiety for the first intelligence from Texas, after the news from Vera Cruz of the 10th May had reached Galveston. The southern mail of Sunday evening brought us the first tidings, under the postscript head of the Galveston News of the 20th ult. We make the following extracts to show the storm which is rising in Texas, in consequence of the overtures made to Mexico for independence:

"The McKim brought dates from New Orleans to the 20th. We have interesting news from Mexico to the 26th, and from Vera Cruz to the 30th ult. The Secretary Cuevas still threatens war in the event of annexation. He has proposed to borrow three millions for the proposed war, at a rate of interest not to exceed 15 per cent. This war is still directed against our frontier, and not against the United States, as we anticipated would be the policy. This war-like spirit is favoring the chances of Santa Anna's release. A proposal has been made to commute the capital punishment of the ex-President, ex-Vice, Canalizo, and of the four obnoxious ministers, to banishment from the Mexican territory. The New Orleans papers look upon the prospect of Santa Anna's ascendency again to supreme power as highly probable.

"But the most important information now brought to light is, that the *'Texian administration has privately tendered overtures for a reconciliation with Mexico.'* Senor Cuevas has disclosed the fact that our government has again attempted to resume negotiations with Mexico—that, even with the certainty of annexation before us, our Executive has made the first advance for further diplomacy, in spite of the dishonorable and disgraceful termination of so many miserable failures heretofore. We are also informed by the same communication of Cuevas to the Chambers, that troops have been concentrated upon our south-western frontier, for the purpose of prosecuting a frontier war upon us. This has been repeated before, but not in a way to entitle it to full credence.

"*Still More Important Rumors.*—Since condensing the above intelligence, we have received from Col. Cazneau, a "Courier" of the evening of the 20th, which states that the schooner 'Relampago,' which left Vera Cruz on the 10th inst., was reported to have been chartered at a high price to carry despatches from the British minister at Mexico to the British minister at Washington, and from the Mexican government to their consul at New Orleans.—Mr. Frederick Johnson is the bearer of the British despatches, and is to proceed directly to Washington. The 'Relampago' reports positively that Mexico has declared war against the United States. The 'Courier' says: 'It may be true—it may be false.' If true, it is odd that a Mexican captain, knowing the fact, would trust his vessel in the waters of the United States, where she is liable, according to his own story, to seizure and condemnation.

"Another rumor is that Santa Anna has been released, and placed at the head of the Mexican armies.

"The committee of the Congress to whom was referred the above request of the President *ad interim*, to be permitted to negotiate with Dr. Jones, reported in favor of such negotiation; and the report was adopted by a vote of 41 to 11.

"It is also rumored, but not printed, that Mexico has acknowledged the independence of Texas.

"It is the prevailing belief in New Orleans, that Commodore Elliot, the British minister to Mexico, bore the despatches of Dr. Jones, (concocted under his own instructions,) to the city of Mexico, and there obtained the corresponding consent for another armistice.

"JONES VERSUS THE PEOPLE.

"THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE SHOULD RULE.'

"How exceedingly appropriate is our motto, when kings and potentates from beyond the ocean, and Mexican tyrants with foreign emissaries upon our own soil, are confederating together and conspiring with TEXIAN PRESIDENTS to defeat the will of our citizens. Can Dr. Jones be ignorant of the wishes of the people, when they have been proclaimed to the world with unprecented unanimity and enthusiasm for the last nine years? It is time to awake from our lethargy. We *call upon the people of Galveston*—upon the people of Texas, to say to Dr. Jones in a voice of thunder that shall reverberate from the mountains to the sea board, that ANNEXATION IS THEIR WILL, AND THAT HE CANNOT AND SHALL NOT DEFEAT IT.

"*More still.*—From our private correspondence in New Orleans, we have the following additional information. The translated letter has not been published at New Orleans:

"A letter was received in New Orleans, dated Vera Cruz, May the 8th—the same day on which the Relampago sailed—from which the following is an extract:

"'Elliott and the Texian commissioners are about leaving this place in an English frigate for Galveston, with the treaty acknowledging the independence of Texas. But little dreaming of the reception it will meet with at Galveston, these people [the Texians] think that the acknowledgement of the independence of Texas will prevent annexation, by which means they will be relieved from the responsibility of declaring war, as they have pledged themselves to do in the event of annexation. They swear, however, that if Texas prefers annexation to recognition, they will declare war."

"This letter is from the most authentic source.

"Capt. Elliott has then obtained the acknowledgement of our independence. The only response that Texians will give to these machinations to defeat their wishes, will be contempt for Mexico, abhorrence for foreign interference, and withering indignation for Dr. Jones. To repose on such an occasion would be a libe on American liberty, and a dirgrace to the Anglo-American race. It would be an admission that our independence has not long since been achieved by our own arms, but is now obtained by an infamous and treasonable intrigue between Jones and Elliott."

The above extract from the "Galveston News" foreshadows a rising spirit, which cannot be mistaken. Letters have been recieved in Washington from Galveston, which confirm the above, and state that the people are much excited by the accounts from Mexico; but that, whatever may become of the President of the republic, the people are determined to carry out annexation; that there is no doubt of its success; and that the excitement which Elliott's negotiations have produced will only make the people more determined, and the measure more irresistible.

Fire in Fayetteville.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian, June 14.

An awful calamity has befallen our town! We have been desolated by that dreadful scourge which seems this year to have been let loose upon cities and towns indiscriminately. Fiends in human shape infest every part of the land, blighting in an hour, with the midnight torch, the fruits of years of labor—involving in one common and undistinguished ruin, the riches of the prosperous and the pittance of the poor.

On Friday morning, about half past 2, a fire was discovered in a warehouse back of a store on Hay street, about 300 feet from the Town house, in the very heart of business. The extreme drought had made every thing that was combustible as dry as tinder, and almost as quick a prey to the devouring element. It spread rapidly up Hay street till it reached the new brick store of John Waddill, Jr. occupied by Henry Lilly, which was saved, and stopped the fire in that direction. Down Hay street it swept every thing to the corner of Market Square, thence down Green street to Eccle's Bridge, except Mrs. Perry's dwelling just at the Bridge; passing round the corner of Green street, Miss Bingham's dwelling and several large brick and frame warehouses were destroyed. From a little above where the fire broke out, it crossed Hay street at three places: first to the brick stores of E. J. Lilly and J. D. Starr, next to the Lafayette Hotel, (one of the handsomest and in every respect best Hotels in the South,) and again on McAlm's buildings. Up the street the fire was stopped after destroying only one building above the Hotel—the store occupied by John Waddill, Jr., and owned by the Estate of W. Whitehead. Down the street it consumed everything to the market Square, and around Gillespie street to Franklin Alley, down that Ally to Donaldson street; across the Alley to the warehouses and stables on the South side, and was finally arrested at the Lafayette Hotel Stables, which were saved by prodigious exertions, and which prevented the loss of many other buildings. The Town House in the centre of Market Square, was saved almost against hope; the wind rose and blew the flames against it, but so much depended upon saving it, in stopping the fire, that those who had taken post upon it fought on, though almost despairing, and finally success crowned their efforts. Engine Company No. 1 did invaluable service at this point. On the East side of Green and Gillespie streets, on which the wind set, the most determined spirit was also manifested, and though fire was frequently communicated, it was not allowed to get the mastery. On the South side of Hay street, the dwelling of Mrs MacRae, sen., was saved almost by a miracle, by the determination of a few persons aided by Engine No. 2.

This fire was communicated by sparks in several places, among others on the roof of the Presbyterian Church, but precaution was taken in all quarters to prevent its extension, except where the immediate contact with the flames rendered it impossible.

This disaster is not by any means so extensive or so overwhelming as that which befel our town on the 28th of May 1831; but is nevertheless a great calamity. It has destroyed the best part of the business portion of Fayetteville: the best buildings and the best stocks of goods. It has travelled over the same ground as that fire, except that it stopped short of a third of the space then destroyed. As near as we can count there were fifty three front tenements destroyed, (of which about half were handsome buildings,) besides the valuable ware-houses, &c., in the rear and on the back streets. The loss can scarcely be less than $300,000, but is estimated by many at $400,000, of which from $125,000 to 150,000 were insured.

We proceed to give a list of the sufferers, as accurately as the confusion will admit of.

North Side of Hay Street.

James Kyle, large brick store on Market Square with a heavy stock of goods. Loss $45,000, insured for $15,000.

Isaac Dodd, large 2 story brick front store and dwelling, and stock of goods. Loss $10,000, insured for 3,000.

Estate of Margaret Pearce, store building. Loss $500. Not insured. This was occupied by Owen Houston, whose loss is $600, insured.

J. M. Beasly, store and stock of Jewelry, &c., mostly saved. Loss $2,700.

H. Branson two-story dwelling and store. Loss 1500. Insured for 800. These were occupied by Mrs. Brown as a Confectionary and dwelling. Her loss is probably 2500. Insured for 2000.

Double tenement, one story, owned by J. W. Sandford, not insured, the stores were occupied, the first by C. P. Mallett and the Rockfish Company, as an office, books saved, furniture only lost; the second by E. Glover, jeweller and watchmaker, who lost 1500 to 2000 dollars, every thing he had, and along with his own, some 100 gold and silver watches in his hands for repair; no insurance. One story building owned by T. L. Hybart, occupied by T. J. Johnson, as a shoe shop. Double two story building, with warehouses, owned by T. L. Hybart, occupied by C. B. Mallett, whole loss in goods not insured is about $1000; and by D. & W. McLaurin, whose loss is 8000, insured for 2500. The buildings worth 2500.

The four next two story tenements, with warehouses in rear, belonged jointly to T. J. Curtis, and the estate of Whitehead. Loss 5000! Insured for 2500. They were occupied by E. Fuller, who lost 2500, insured for 1500. Nott & Briggs, loss 6000, insured for 4000. And C. Lauterloh, loss 2500—Insured.

Double 2 story building, owned by D. A. Ray, one occupied by R. W. Hardie as a Bookstore and Bindery, whose loss is 2000, all he had. No insurance. The other occupied by D. A. Ray & Co., whose loss is 7500, of which 6500 is covered by insurance.

2 story brick front building and warehouse owned by W. H. Beatty, insured for 1000, worth 1500. Occupied by Jas. S. Grant, whose loss is 5800. Insured for 2000.

2 story brick front, owned and occupied by E. J. Hale as the Observer Printing Office and Book Store. Loss 7 or 8000, insured for 4250.

Large double 2 story building, and warehouse, owned by Estate of Thos. Fuller, loss 2000, insured for 1100. Occupied by S. W. Tillinghast, whose loss is 7 or 8000, insured for 5250.

2 story building owned by D. O'Hanlon, loss 600. Insured. Occupied by Drs. Cameron & Mallett, who lost 800 in medicines, &c. Not insured.

2 story building owned and occupied by Clark & McCallum as a Tailor's shop. Loss 500. Not insured.

South side of Hay street.

2 story store and warehouses, owned by estate of Whitehead. Loss 1500. No insurance.

Lafayette Hotel. Loss 20,000. Insured for 7000. A Policy for 7000 more expired on the 7th ult., in the Georgia Company, which has recently withdrawn its Agency. The proprietor anxious to continue his business with the late agents, was awaiting the establishment of a new Agency in their hands. Owned chiefly by T. J. Curtis.

Two-story Brick Store, owned by Estate of Nott & J. D. Starr. Loss 2000. Insured for 1200, occupied by J. D. Starr, who saved 3500 worth of goods, but lost 8 or 10,000. Insured for 8,000. In the ware house were 140 bales of cotton belonging to J. W. Powell of Robeson. Fully insured for 3000.

Two-story Brick Store, owned and occupied by E. J. Lilly. Loss 8 or 9000. Fully insured, having saved a portion of his goods.

Two Brick Stores 2 story, belonging to estate of McArn. And large double brick stores and dwelling belonging to same estate, with the remains of a heavy stock of goods. Loss 30,000. Insured for 15,000. In one of these tenements, Alexander Johnson, jr., had just opened a stock of goods, not insured, loss about 1000.

Between these buildings, were 4 brick tenements, 2 stories, belonging to estate of James Hooper.—Loss 5,000. Insured for 3,000. They were occupied by A. W. Steele, whose loss is 2 or 3,000, nearly covered by insurance—by Stewart & McGary, loss 1500, insured—by W. Prior, loss about 1000, insured for 600—by Patrick Montague, loss 2000, insured for 1000.

Double one story store, occupied by Thos. W. Blake, whose loss of 500, was fully insured, and by Thos. C. Blake, whose loss, not insured, is 1000.

Gillespie street.

Eight or ten 2 story tenements, belonging to Joseph Arey, extending from Market Square to Franklin street. Loss probably 8,000, not insured. Occupied by J. C. Thompson, who lost 2000, insured for 1000. John C. Latta, loss small. John D. Williams, loss 5,000, fully insured, having saved much of his stock. Jas. Dodd, loss ——, no insurance. Angus McKenzie, Robert Wooten, C. W. Andrews, Liebenstein & Brother, Nathan Sikes, Mitchell & Phillips, all saved most of their effects.

Green street.

Wm. Marsh, brick building, stock of goods, loss about 2000, insured for 1600.

Larg double brick store, 2 stories, owned by estate of John Kelly, insured. Occupied, the one by H. Leete, who lost goods to the amount of 6000, after saving a portion of his stock; insured for 4000. The other tenement occupied by John Brown, who lost perhaps half of his goods, to amount of 10 or 1200. No insurance.

Two story brick store owned by W. McIntyre.—Loss 1500, insured for 1000. Occupied by Wm. McL. McKay, whose loss is about 1500, not insured.

Double two story brick stores and brick outhouses, owned by John Huske. Loss $5,000, insured for $4000. Occupied, one by G. & H. McMillan, whose loss is about $8,000 with only $2000 insurance.—The other by J. Huske & Son, who saved a considerable portion of their goods, but lost perhaps $10-000, which is principally insured.

Two story brick store and dwelling, with brick outhouses, owned by Hugh Campbell, cost $4000 to build. No insurance. Occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, as a Drug Store, whose loss is about 1800, insured for $850.

Two story brick store and dwelling, owned by Alex. Johnson, loss 2000. Occupied by Wm. H. Bayne as the Carolinian Printing Office below and dwelling above. Saved most of his materials, and some furniture. Loss between 3 and 400. No insurance.

Two wooden and one brick building, owned and occupied by Drs B. & B. W. Robinson as offices and Drug Stores. Loss 4500; insured for $1500.

Two story dwelling owned by Miss M. Bingham, and occupied by herself and A. Alden as dwellings. Miss B's loss probably 3000; insured for 1000. Mr. Alden lost part of his furniture.

There are doubtless inaccuracies and omissions in the above sad catalogue. In the haste and confusion of preparation, it could not be otherwise. It will, however, give the best idea we are capable of furnishing of this disaster.

It may not be amiss to add, that the spirit of our people, though humbled, is not broken by this infliction. There are a number of cases in which the losers are not able to bear their losses, and they will have, we trust and believe, the sincere sympathy and prompt aid of their neighbors.

No doubt seems to rest on the mind of any one, that it was the act of an incendiary; for a discovery of whom the municipal authoritis will leave no effort untried.

THRILLING ADVENTURE IN THE MAMMOTH CAVE.

The following thrilling incident is related of a party who visited the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, last spring;—

'A wedding party went to the Cave to spend the honey-moon. While there, they went to visit those beautiful portions of the cave which lie beyond the river 'Jordan.' In order to do this, a person has to sail down the river nearly a mile, before reaching the avenue which leads to the oposite side; for there is no shore or leading place between the point that is below on the other, for the river fills the whole width of one avenue of the cave, and is several feet deep where the side wall descends into the water.—This party had ascended the river, visited the cave beyond, and had again embarked on the water for their return homwards. After they had ascended the river about half way a number of the party, who were in high glee, got into a room and overturned the boat. Their lights were all extinguished, their matches wet, the boat filled with water and sunk immediately, and they were in the blackness, up to their chins in water. No doubt they would have all been lost, had it not been for the guide's great presence of mind. He charged them to remain perfectly still, for if they moved a single step,

the might get out of their depth in water, and swimming would not avail them, for they could not see where to swim to. He knew if they could bear the coldness of water and length of time they would be safe, for another guide would be sent from the cave house, to see what had become of them. And in this perilous condition, up to their mouths in water, in the midst of darkness more than night, four miles under ground, they remained for upwards of five hours, at the end of which time, another guide came to their relief. Mathew, or Mat, the guide who rescued them, told that when he got where they were, his fellow guide, Stephen, (the Columbus of the cave) was swimming around the rest of the party, cheering them, and directing his movements while swimming, by the sound of their voices which were raised, one and all, in prayer and supplication for deliverance.'

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS,

CHARLES FISHER,

Of Rowan.

☞ The Rt. Rev. L. Silliman Ives, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of North Carolina, will preach in Charlotte, on Thursday, 17th July next.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

We understand Mr. Fisher, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, will address the people of Union county at Monroe, *on Monday* of their ensuing County Court, the 7th day of July. He will also address the people of Cabarrus at Concord, *on Tuesday* of their Court, the 22d July. On Saturday the 26th July, he will address the people at *Edward B D. Sloan's*, in the upper part of this County, and *on Monday*, the 28th, he will speak at Charlotte, being Monday of our County Court. We presume Col. Barringer will accompany Mr Fisher at these appointments. We hope he will for we wish the people to hear them together.

A GREAT MAN HAS FALLEN!

We have the painful duty to perform, of announcing that the rumored death of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, noticed in our last paper, has proved true. The venerable patriot and hero died at the Hermitage on Sunday evening, the 8th inst. We cannot better perform our melancholly duty on this occasion, than by copying the following announcement from the Washington *Union*, of the 16th inst:

THE DEATH OF A GREAT MAN.

The death of General Andrew Jackson was announced in this city this morning by the following letter, brought from General Houston to the President by Col. Eldridge, who came express from the Hermitage. He arrived in Washington on Sunday evening, about six o'clock. Col. Eldridge is a native of New York, is a secretary in the State Department of Texas, and accompanied Gen. Houston to Tennessee. On Sunday, (being the 8th instant,) the General and his family, who had just arrived at Nashville, set out for the Hermitage to see General Jackson, but did not arrive there until about two hours after his death. Colonel Eldridge hearing of General Jackson's death on the same night hastened to the Hermitage, where he arrived about twelve o'clock. He remained till about two o'clock in the morning, and then consented to bear to Washington General Houston's letter to the President. He was of course, not long enough at the Hermitage to collect many incidents of General Jackson's last moments. He had been tapped for the dropsy a few days before his dissolution, but he had not sufficient strength left him to recover from the operation. Healy had completed his admirable portrait of him a day or two before his death, for the King of the French. He died like a christian and a hero.

We publish this evening the testimonials of public respect, which have been adopted by the President and his Cabinet. The general orders, issued to the navy and army, by Mr. Secretary Bancroft, are among the finest compositions we have ever read. It contains a just and eloquent eulogium upon one of the first men of his country and his age. It is left to the city authorities of Washington, and the citizens of every part of our country, to testify their respect for his memory by every tribute which can be paid to the illustrious dead.

HERMITAGE, June 8, 1845,
12 o'clock, night.

My Dear Sir: In deep sorrow I address you this hasty note. At 6 o'clock this evening Gen. Jackson departed this life. He retained his faculties to the last hour. I lament I was denied the satisfaction of seeing him in his last moments. I was unfortunately delayed in ascending the Mississippi, so that I did not reach Nashville till half past six this evening. I immediately procured a conveyance, and came out with my family—having understood that the General's health was exceedingly precarious, and being anxious to administer, if I could, some comfort in the closing scene of his eventful life. On my way, a few miles from the city, I met the family physician, who informed me that the General was no more.

About three hours before his departure he conversed for some time with his family, and took an affectionate leave of them, as also of his domestics. His physician represents the scene as most affecting; and remarks that he departed with perfect serenity of mind, and with full faith in the promises of salvation through a Redeemer.

I have seen the corpse since my arrival. The visage is much as it was in life.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, a. m. A nation will feel their loss, as a nation has received the fruits of his toils during the best years of his life.

Very truly, your friend,
SAM. HOUSTON.

His Excellency James K. Polk, &c. &c.

We gave, in a slip of this morning, the letter of Gen. Houston announcing to the President the death of the great man "*who filled the measure of his country's glory.*" We republish Gen. Houston's letter, for there could be no better herald to proclaim the close of a bright career, which imparted to him so much of its lustre.

It is not the scope of a hurried obituary notice to do justice to such a man as Gen. Jackson. His life is a volume of his country's history. At this moment the nation's sensibility will be most solicitous to learn something of the last thoughts of the great mind—the last throbbings of the honest heart, which, for so many years, have made the public welfare its chief concern. The vast range of the military genius of General Jackson; his creative faculties; his power in applying resources; his vigor, vigilance, activity; his stern resolution as a military leader; his sagacity, his probity, his firmness; his patriotism as a statesman, making a combination of splendid characteristics surpassing all his cotemporaries in public life—extinguished in the general gaze the halo that surrounded him in the retirement of domestic life. His lofty bearing, his courtesy, his magnanimity in his personal commerce among men; the proud spirit which would ask nothing that was not strictly right, and brook nothing that was wrong—traits in keeping with his public career—had commanded attention to "the man of the iron will." But the gentler aspects, the humbler virtues of the master of the Hermitage, were known only to the inmates and its intimate friends. In his own house, all were ever indulged but himself—There, gentleness, affection, and hospitable kindness attended him at every step, and all were made sensible, that in the comfort and enjoyment of those around him his own consisted, and that no personal self denial was too high a price to be paid for it—The soul of General Jackson, when not called to combat violence and wrong, was made up of the deepest devotion and the kindest sympathies.

As soon as this melancholy news reached Washington, the President issued the following order, which we learn since has been fully carried into effect:

By the President of the United States.

Andrew Jackson is no more! He departed this life on Sunday, the eighth instant, full of days and full of honors. His country deplores his loss, and will ever cherish his memory. While a nation mourns, it is proper that business should be suspended, at least for one day, in the executive departments, as a tribute of respect to the illustrious dead.

I accordingly direct that the Departments of State, the Treasury, War, the Navy, the Post Office, the office of the Attorney General, and the Executive Mansion, be instantly put into mourning, and that they be closed during the whole day to morrow.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington City June 16 1845.

GENERAL ORDER.

Washington June 16, 1845

The President of the United States, with heart felt sorrow, announces to the army, the navy, and the marine corps, the death of Andrew Jackson. On the evening of Sunday, the eighth day of June, about six o'clock, he resigned his spirit to his heavenly Farther. The nation, while it learns with grief the death of its most illustrious citizen, finds solace in contemplating his venerable character and services. The valley of the Mississippi beheld in him the bravest, and wisest and most fortunate of its defenders. The country raised him to the highest trusts in military and in civil life, a confidence that never abated, and an affection that followed him in undiminished vigor to retirement, watched over his latest hours, and pays its tribute at his grave.—Wherever his lot was cast, he appeared among those around him, first in natural endowments and resources, not less than first in authority and station. The power of his mind impressed itself on the policy of his country, and still lives, and will live forever, in the memory of its people. Child of a forest region, and a settler of the wilderness, his was a genious which, as it came to the guidance of affairs instinctively attached itself to general principles, and inspired by the truth which his own heart revealed to him in singleness and simplicity, he found always a response in the breast of his countrymen. Crowned with glory in war, in his whole career, as a statesman, he showed himself the friend and lover of peace. With an American heart, whose throbs were all for republican freedom and his native land, he yet longed to promote the widest intercourse, and the most intimate commerce, between the many nations of mankind. He was the servant of humanity. Of a vehement will, he was patient in council, deliberating long, hearing all things, yet in the moment of action, deciding with rapidity. Of a noble nature, and incapable of disguise, his thoughts lay open to all around him, and won their confidence by his ingenious frankness. His judgment was of that solidity, that he ever tempered vigor with prudence. The flashings of anger could never cloud his faculties, but rather kindled and lighted them up, quickening their energy without disturbing their balance. In war, his eye at a glance discerned his plans with unerring sagacity; in peace, he proposed measurers with instinctive wisdom, of which the inspirations were prophecy. In discipline stern, in just resolution inflexible, he was full of the gentlest affections ever ready to solace the distressed, and to relieve the needy; faithful to his friends; fervid for his country. Indifferent to other rewards, he aspired throughout life to an honorable fame, and so loved his fellow men, that he longed to dwell in their affectionate remembrance. Heaven gave him length of days, and he filled them with deeds of greatness. He was always happy; happy in his youth, which shared the achievement of our national independence; happy in his after years, which beheld the valley of the West cover itself with the glory of free and ever increasing States; happy in his age, which saw the people multiplied from two to twenty millions, and freedom and union make their pathway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, thrice happy in death, for while he believed the liberties of his country imperishable, and was cheered by visions of its constant advancement, he departed from this life in full hope of a blessed immortality, through the merits and atonement of his Redeemer.

Officers of the army, the navy, and marine corps will wear crape on the left arm and on their swords and the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning, for the period of six months. At the naval stations, and on public vessels in commission, the flags will be worn at half-mast for one week; and on the day after this order is received, twenty one minute guns will be fired, beginning at 12 o'clock. At each military station, the day after the reception of this order, the national flag will be displayed at half-staff from sunrise to sunset; thirteen guns will be fired at day-break, half hour guns during the day; and at the close of the day a general salute. The troops will be paraded at 10 o'clock, and this order read to them, on which the labors of the day will cease.

Let the virtues of the illustrious dead retain their influence, and when energy and courage are called to trial, emulate his example.

GEORGE BANCROFT,
Acting Secretary of War, and
Secretary of the Navy.

From all quarters of the Union, the evidences of public grief at this national loss are pouring in upon us. The papers, (with the exceptions, we are sorry to say, of a few rabid federal papers,) are shrouded in mourning, public meetings are called, colleges, court rooms and public offices shrouded in mourning, and every demonstration made to show that the nation has lost one of its greatest benefactors. In Charleston a large public meeting was convened, at which the following Resolutions were passed:

"*Resolved therefore*, That the memory of Andrew Jackson is dear to the hearts of his countrymen, and cherished with affectionate feelings by the people of Charleston.

"*Resolved*, That we bow to the inevitable decree of Providence which removes him from the scenes of life in the fulness of years and honours, with the resignation of filial sorrow.

"*Resolved*, That a funeral Oration be delivered in commemoration of the life and virtues of the deceased, and that an Orator for that purpose be appointed who will give expression to the feelings of this community.

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of 26 be appointed to select the Orator and make all other appropriate arrangements for the foregoing purpose."

And on motion of Senator Huger, the following Resolutions were also adopted:

"Whereas, the citizens of Charleston are sensibly affected by the death of General JACKSON, and deeply impressed with the magnitude of the services he has rendered his country.

"And whereas, any expression of their feelings at this time might fail to convey to posterity, the impression which his character and services have made on their minds and hearts: Therefore.

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to call the attention of the Legislature to this subject; and the Legislature is hereby requested to pay and cause to be paid to the memory of Gen. JACKSON, such *Tribute* as may be deemed by Posterity, worthy of the State and worthy of the Patriot Hero who has left his impress on the age in which he lived."

From the Nashville papers, (whig and Democrat,) we take the following account of the death of Gen. Jackson, and the funeral ceremonies:

THE DEATH AND BURIAL OF GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

For some months past, it had been becoming daily more and more certain that the earthly career of General Jackson was rapidly drawing to a close. Several times, of late, he was snatched from the very jaws of death by the timely and skillful application of medical remedies, and a few more days added to his eventful life. On Sunday morning last, however, it became apparent that the skill of the physician was exhausted, and that the demands of the grim monster could no longer be resisted. The progress of his disease was such, that life could no longer be sustained. This fact was known to the suffering old hero early on Sunday, and he freely communicated to his friends his consciousness that his time had come. During the day, his mind was occupied with his "future state"—his conversation had constant reference to his approaching dissolution; but at no time did he express the slightest apprehension as to entire preparation for the awful change, or the least fear at appearing in the presence of his Great Judge. We have heard many interesting details of his last day's conversation, which we intend to present hereafter in an authentic shape. At this time we must be content to state, that, after discovering that he could last but a few hours, he summoned around him his faithful domestics, and, in a stream of pious eloquence, exhorted them to fidelity in all their duties, impressing upon them the all important subject of Christianity; and upon taking an affectionate leave of them he expressed the sincere hope that he might meet them all in heaven.

His conversation with his beloved family was characterized by the deepest solicitude for their attention to religion. He retained intellect in full vigor down to the very time of his dissolution. His bodily pain was great, but it seemed to have no effect upon the clearness or vigor of his mental operations. His dying hour was cheered with the bright assurance within him, that in a few short moments he would be united in heaven with his beloved wife, who had gone before him. Amongst the last things he said, was, that his sufferings, though great, were nothing in comparison with those of his dying Saviour, through whose death and suffering he looked for everlasting happiness. In this temper of mind, he quietly and calmly breathed his last, at 6 o'clock, p. m. on Sunday, the 8th instant.

Early on Tuesday morning every vehicle in the city that could be procured was put in requisition, and a vast concourse of citizens repaired to the Hermitage. There was an immense assemblage present from all the surrounding towns and counties.—The body of the old hero was laid out in the parlor with the face uncovered—every one being anxious to take a last lingering look at him. We saw present many of his old companions in arms, and many a tear fell from their manly cheeks as they gazed for the last time upon his features cold in death.

At 11 o'clock, the Rev Dr Edgar preached a most impressive and eloquent sermon. His text was taken from Revelations, 7th chap., 13th and 14th verses—

"13th. And one of the elders answered, saying unto me, what are these which are arrayed in white robes? And whence came they?

"14th. And I said unto him, sir, thou knowest.—And he said to me, these are they which came out of great tribulation and have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the lamb."

The eloquent divine gave an interesting sketch of the conversion of General Jackson about six or seven years ago, and bore the strongest testimony in behalf of his Christian life and walk. His delineation of his character as a soldier, commander, statesman and patriot, was striking and eloquent.

After the religious services were ended, the body was conveyed to the vault prepared many years since for its reception. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers on the solemn occasion, viz: Jacob McGavock, Esq. Joseph Norvell, sen., Esq., Joseph W Horton, Esq. Joseph Litton, Esq., Captain Alpha Kingsley, Timothy Dodson, Esq., James Ridley, Esq. Thomas Claiborne, Esq., Daniel Graham, Esq., Dr. J Shelby, F B. Fogg, Esq, Hon. M. W Brown, and David Craighead, Esq.

In the presence of the vast assembly, without pomp or display, his body was deposited by the side of his beloved wife, which had been there resting for sixteen years. It was his wish that he should be buried quietly and peacefully, without pomp or display; and so it was done. Captain Carroll's fine company of Blues was present in uniform, which gave additional interest to the occasion. The solemn ceremony was closed by the discharge of three volleys over the grave, under the command of General Harding.

Thus died, and thus was buried, General Andrew Jackson. We deem it unnecessary to speak of one so illustrious, that his name and fame have filled the world. He had emphatically filled the measure of his country's glory; and at a ripe old age, he quietly and calmly breathed his last, having made his peace with his God, and laid up for himself an imperishable treasure in Heaven.

From the Nashville Republican Banner, June 11.

Death of General Jackson.—Andrew Jackson breathed his last at the Hermitage on Sunday, the 8th instant, at six o'clock in the afternoon. He is represented to have retained his faculties to the end and to have died "quietly, calmly, and with entire resignation, amidst the beloved members of his family, and a few intimate friends were present.

Thus has passed from the stage of life, and gone to his "long account," a man who for more than twenty five years has filled a large space in the public eye, and has exerted more influence over his countrymen than any of his contemporaries, or probably than any individual, with one exception, that has preceded him. His career will constitute an important portion of his country's history, and his name is destined to live while that country continues to exist. It will require a pen of more than ordinary power to give his biography, and to present to posterity a correct account of the eventful scenes of his public career, whether civil or military. Nature had poured out her gifts lavishly upon him—endowing him with an intellect of extraordinary vigor, a will of iron—and, at the same time, a suavity of manner, and an elegance of demeanor, which, all combined, would have made him a man of "mark and note" in any part of the world. Few men excelled him in personal address, and he impressed all who approached him with the opinion that they were in the presence of a being of no ordinary character. We well remember, to have heard a distinguished diplomatist assert that, in his carriage and bearing as President of the United States, he seemed to possess intuitively, and to display without an effort, qualities which other individuals did not exhibit, whose whole lives had been passed in the most refined courts of Europe. He had the power, beyond most men, of infusing his own spirit and opinions into those who came near him, and of arousing their personal attachment.—Many of his companions in arms, who endured privations with him on the plains of Alabama and Florida, and shared in his glory and success at New Orleans, however much they may have afterwards differed with him in political opinion, have never forgotten the charm and dignity of his manners, his readiness to divide with them the last morsel of bread in his knapsack, or the last drop of water in his canteen, and the cheerfulness with which, under whatever disadvantages or troubles they may have been laboring for the time, he directed their thoughts to a day of final triumph and victory, and once more revived their drooping spirits by bright pictures of their distant homes and future happiness. And, in whatever part of the country these old soldiers may be, when they hear of the death of their general, tears will involuntarily spring into their eyes, and their busy thoughts will conjure up the stirring scenes through which, under his guidance, they have passed.

On Monday morning, shortly after the intelligence of the death of Gen. Jackson was received, the mayor convened the board of aldermen, who adopted the preambie and resolutions which will be found in another column; and in the afternoon the citizens held a meeting, the proceedings of which we also publish in another part of our paper.

Yesterday every place of business was closed, and our citizens, for the most part, went up to the Hermitage to pay the last solemn rites to the distinguished dead. A very large concourse assembled from the town and country, and a most impressive and eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev D. Edgar. The body was born to the grave by the pall bearers appointed by the meeting on Tuesday, and, without ostentation or parade, but in the midst of silence and tears, was placed by the side of her whom in life he had loved so well.

PARTIZAN MALIGNITY.

Be it said to their honor, most of the whig editors in the country have dressed their papers in mourning, on announcing the death of Gen. Jackson; and even Mr. Webster and Mr Cushing, of Massachusetts, have attended public meetings and expressed their grief at this great national calamity. But there are others who have acted like fiends. On hearing the news at Washington, the British Editors of the *National Intelligencer*, announced the sad news as follows, without even a black line to accompany it:

"We learn by a passenger, direct from Nashville, that Gen. Jackson died on last Sunday evening."

As a cotemporary indignantly remarks, less could not have been said had it been a dog that was dead. Yet this is not the worst. Immediately under this, the editors of this leading whig journal put the following pompous notice of the death of a British General, who recently died in Canada:

"*Death of Sir Richard Jackson.*—The Montreal Courier announces the death of Sir Rich. Downes Jackson, K. C. B. Lieutenant General, commanding *her Britannic Majesty's forces in British North America.* He died on Monday, the 9th instant, having been suddenly seized by apoplexy the day before, after attending divine service during the day in good health. He was on the point of embarking for Europe, having been relieved from his command, and the arrival of his successor, Lord Cathcart, being looked for in a few days. Sir Richard was (says the Courier) a *good and brave soldier, and a good man, who "feared God and honored the King."* He entered the army as ensign in 1794, and had participated in nearly all its severe service during the eventful period in which he held a commission."

What must be thought of the editor of an American paper, who thus notices the death of Andrew Jackson, the greatest of his country's benefactors, and then right under it, puts such a fulsome notice of the death of a British general? It looks like a premeditated insult to our countrymen. Is it any wonder that such editors are always found taking the side of England against our own government?

LAST WORDS OF ANDREW JACKSON.

The whole American people will dwell with deep interest upon everything connected with the closing scenes of the eventful life of Andrew Jackson, and treasure up his counsels. A gentleman who spent some days at his bedside a few days before he died has published a diary, in which the last words of the departed sage and hero are given.

In relation to our dispute with England about Oregon, he said our right to that territory was clear, and that "we should submit to no arbitration but that of the cannon's mouth." And that if war did ensue "let every American swear that he will not lay down his arms until these European meddlers shall not own a foot of land on the North American continent." How characteristic of the old patriot!

Speaking of his approaching dissolution, and his beloved country, he said:

He felt greateful to a merciful Providence, that had always sustained him through all his struggles, and in the defence of the continued independence and prosperity of his beloved country, and that he could now give up his stewardship, and resign his breath to God who gave it, with the cheering reflection that the country was now settled down upon a firm, democratic basis; that the rights of the laboring classes were respected and protected. (for, he adds, it is from them that the country derives all its prosperity and greatness,) and to them we must ever look to defend our soil when invaded. "They have never refused. No, sir; and never will. Give them an honest government, freedom from monopolies and privileged classes, and hard money—not paper currency, for their hard labor, and all will be well."

DISTRIBUTION.

Is it not surprising that Col. Barringer should at this day advocate a distribution of the proceeds from the sales of the public lands, when that measure, and all who advocated it, have been so emphatically condemned by the people? Yes, he came out for distribution in his speech at Lincolnton, and cried out,—let the people have the money—they are entitled to it! Was there ever such demagogism! From Col Barringer's speech on this subject, one might infer that this land money had been given away to somebody—or, that Van Buren was yet stowing it away in his breeches pocket, and thus cheating the people, as they said in '40. Such slang is an insult to the intelligence of the people. Does not every man know that this money arising from the sales of the public lands is a common fund among all the States, and by the deeds of cession from the States that originally owned it, it was set apart as a fund to pay our national debt, and, when that was accomplished, it was to be used in paying the expenses of government, and thus lighten the taxes upon the people? But no, no; says Col. B., tax the people with a tariff, and then give them this land money—take a dollar from the poor creatures in a way in which "they do not feel it," and give them a sixpense in their hand, and they will be satisfied!

But we presume Col. Barringer has another reason for wanting this land money distributed to the States. Our readers are aware, (for we have heretofore proved it upon him by the records) that he was the main instrument in fastening upon the State the enormous debts of the insolvent Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and the Wilmington Road. Here he run the State in debt near a million of dollars, and most of it has been paid from the State Treasury, and all will have to be paid, by taxes upon the people. But, says Col. B., give us the land money, and we can pay off these debts. This sophistry is too shallow. The people know that the land money is needed in the national treasury to pay the expenses of the government—if distributed to the States, then, this is the operation of the system: A swarm of public officers is necessary to collect this money; another swarm to distribute it to the States:—then another swarm of tax gatherers must collect tariff taxes to replace this money in the national treasury, and in this way, the people's substance is eat out.

But what benefit would the people derive from a distribution of this money? Our State has already got two or three instalments, and where is it? Have the people seen any of it? Has any of our farmers ever seen a dollar of it? No. What then has become of it? It has been swallowed up by tax gatherers and speculators, while the people, instead of being benefitted, have had to pay increased tariff taxes. This is the system now advocated by Col. Barringer. Says he, I would tax the people a dollar by the tariff—that they do not feel, because it is indirectly paid; but I give them a sixpense in their hand. That they can see. Am I not a great fellow.

COL. BARRINGER'S HERESIES.

We would not be illiberal or unfair towards Col. Barringer, but we really do think he is the greatest heretic—the most outre federalist in politics we ever knew. He is a federalist of the old school, and takes up all the exploded notions of his federal fathers in politics, with as much gusto as if the people had not killed them and their advocates a hundred times.

The Col. even now comes out in defence of the exploded doctrine of internal improvements by the general government. He always has been an advocate of this heresy; which is not only unconstitutional, but which has a direct tendency to impoverish one portion of the country and make another rich.

Mr. Fisher, in reply to Col. Barringer at Lincolnton, so plainly showed the injustice of this system, that we cannot do better than take his forcible illustration.

To make internal improvements, money must be taken from the federal treasury. This money is raised by tariff taxation. Suppose the north paid as much of this money as the south, (which she does not,) as the money is nearly all spent at the north to clean out rivers, make roads, canals, fortifications, &c, the north gets back not only what they pay, but they get ours too!

To illustrate this matter: Say that Mecklenburg and Lincoln counties form a confederacy, and agree to tax their citizens each ten thousand dollars. But when it comes to laying out the money, it was all spent in Mecklenburg. Would not Lincoln get poor, and Mecklenburg get rich? And would not the people of Mecklenburg be in favor of continuing this sort of a partnership, and say go on! tax us more! we are able and willing to pay? Yes, because after paying, they get back their own money, and get that of Lincoln too; while the people of Lincoln are left to sweat and toil and yet grow poorer.

This is the precise effect Col. Barringer's tariff and internal improvement systems has upon the south. The north and the south pay tariff taxes; but in the expenditure of them, they get back their own, and get ours too; while the devoted south is left to sweat and toil and grow poorer every day.—But Col. Barringer says this is all right;—and, we suppose, if the people think so too, they will send him back to Congress. They have the matter in their own hands; and, if they wish to be ground down and impoverished, just send such politicians as Col Barringer to Washington, and he will help the northern men to shear the fleeces of his own constituents.

☞ We are glad to see by the last South Carolinian, that the health of Gen McDuffie is rapidly improving, and that his friends think he will be able to take his seat in the Senate at the next session of Congress.

INCIDENTAL PROTECTION.

The federal politicians in the South, and particularly the federal candidate for Congress in this District, advocate, not open, direct protection to manufactures, as they say, but incidental protection. That is, they would not lay duties expressly for protection, but for revenue as the chief object, and protection to the manufacturers as the incident.—Now, is there such a thing as *incidental protection?* In point of fact, there is not. Every cent of duties laid upon foreign goods acts as that much protection to the home manufactures, and the protection therefore is direct, not incidental. For instance: take off the present tariff tax upon coarse cotton goods, and they can be brought from abroad and sold in New York for 3 cents a yard. But now they sell for 6 and 7 cents. Our home manufacturers of course sell at the same price, and thus are directly protected to the amount of from 3 to 4 cents per yard in this one article. The government, under this iniquitous tariff system, makes the foreign importer pay one hundred per cent. on goods when he lands them, one half of which goes into the pockets of the manufacturer, incidentally; but because the tax is not paid directly by the importer to the manufacturer, it is called "*incidental protection*" This is what our whig politicians mean by incidental protection. What humbuggery!

SANTA ANA BANISHED.

The Mexican government has at last come to a determination to banish Santa Ana for ten years from its territories. He and his lady and their family arrived at Havanna on the 12th instant, on their route to Venezuela, and were received with marked respect. His private property is to be respected in Mexico, and he took with him a large sum of money.

The same arrival by which the above news was received, also brings intelligence of an entire abandonment of war projects against this country by Mexico. Nothing was said on the subject, and the prevailing opinion seemed to be that the existing governmen. there would have enough to do at home in keeping the populace from hurling them from power. This news will certainly badly distress our war-panic federal whigs.

DEFENCE OF SLAVERY.

The South Carolinian has published lately two letters written by Gov. Hammond of South Carolina, in defence of southern slavery. The letters were written to Dr. Clarkson, of Scotland, the father of the abolition crusade in the world. We have seen nothing on the subject so clear and powerful as these letters, and we are glad to see that they are soon to be published in pamplet form. Even the northern press pass high encomiums upon their author and his masterly efforts. We shall publish extracts from these letters as soon as we can find room.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

The President has at last got a man to accept the Mission to England. He has given the office to the Hon. LOUIS MCLANE, of Baltimore, who has accepted it. Mr. McLane held the same office under Gen. Jackson, and is a man of fine abilities. We do not, however, regard his Democracy as of the soundest character.

☞ It is said the last letter written by Gen. Jackson was to President Polk, on the subject of our foreign relations; and his last signature was on a letter to the Hon. T. F. Marshall, of Ky. Mr. M. had written to inquire after his health, and the letter was answerd by Andrew Jackson, Jr., his adopted son, and franked by the old hero. That was the last time he wrote his name—just one day before his death.

MR. RUFFIN'S LETTER.

Our friends who are devoted to agricultural improvement, will read with interest the letter of Mr. Ruffin of Virginia. We return to Mr R our sincere thanks for his prompt answer to our inquiries.

GEORGIA.

The Democratic State Convention, which met at Milledgeville on the 14th instant, nominated unanimously the Hon. M. HALL MCALLISTER, of Savannah, as their candidate for Governor of Georgia at the election in October. He is a strong man.

COLLECTOR OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Van Ness, the collector of the port of New York, having resigned, the President has appointed the Hon. CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE his successor. We perceive this appointment gives very general satisfaction to all parties at the North.

☞ New *flour* has been sold in the Camden market at six dollars per barrel.

Communications.

4TH OF JULY AT BEATTY'S FORD.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Catawba county, on Saturday the 8th day of June, at Beatty's Ford, in Catawba county, on motion, ALEXANDER MCCORKLE was called to the Chair, and W. W. MONDAY was appointed Secretary. It was unanimously

Resolved, That we celebrate the approaching anniversary of American Independence at Beatty's Ford, in Catawba county, without distinction of party.

Resolved, That a Committee of Arrangements be appointed to report to an adjourned meeting of the citizens of this and the adjoining counties on Saturday next, and the meeting then adjourned.

ALEX. MCCORKLE, Chair'n.

W. W. MUNDAY, Sec'y.

The adjourned meeting was held at the time and place appointed, and committees were appointed to report the names of subscribers to a public barbacue, &c., on the following Saturday, and on that day the following persons were appointed a committee of Arrangements viz:

Capt. Isaac Lowe,	W. W. Munday, Esq.
Col. John H. Wheeler,	Dr. H M. Pritchard,
Phineas Baker,	Richard Burch.

Who are to select an orator of the day, and a reader of the Declaration of Independence, have a Barbacue prepared, &c., &c.

Resolved, That the Revolutionary Soldiers, and the ladies of the neighborhood be invited guests.

Resolved, That there be no spirituous liquors used on the occasion.

Resolved, That Rev. Dr. Robt. Hall Morrison and Rev. Jacob Hill be invited to open and close the ceremomonies with prayer.

Resolved, That Capt. Alex. Lowe and Capt. Nixon be appointed Marshals of the day, and that the Lincoln Band be invited to attend, and that these proceedings be published in the Charlotte and Lincolnton papers. And the meeting then adjourned.

MARLBOURNE. Hanover co., Va., June 14, 1845.

To the Editor of the Jeffersonian:

SIR: Your paper of May 30th, did not reach me until by the last mail. I proceed immediately to comply with your wishes, therein expressed, by sending a copy of my Report of the Agricultural Survey of South Carolina, and also of the Supplementary Report of subsequent operations.

To the inquiry "how near Mr. Ruffin, in his survey of South Carolina, found the marl formations approach to the line of this State, [N. C.] and in what location?"—I shall answer more at large, though still only generally, in addition to the few particular statements made in the Supplementary Report. All examinations in North Carolina were made only in connexion with and incidental to the survey of the territory of South Carolina, which was my proper business; and therefore, such observations were necessarily extremely limited as to extent. But limited and hurried as were those and also other previous personal examinations of localities, they were sufficient to show a vast abundance and extent of means for fertilization in North Carolina, as well as great capabilities of the adjacent lands to be thereby improved in profit and value.

The marl formations found in both the adjacent States do not only "approach near" but stretch far into, and probably, quite across the territory of N. Carolina. Marl, certainly, of three different formations, or epochs, (the secondary, and the eocene and miocene of the tertiary,) and probably of a fourth, (the post-pliocene,) are to be found, one or another, at various places in lower North Carolina, from the borders of South Carolina to that of Virginia. In addition to the several places named in the Supplementary Report, where marl was stated to be found, there is much marl on the Neuse and Trent rivers, and elsewhere, both far north and south of the Neuse. Indeed, it is already known to me to be visible in more separate and remote localities in N. C., than were known in Virginia, at the time when marl had been as little used or sought for in the latter State as now in the former. I entertain no doubt, that when properly sought for, it will be found in abundance, and accessible for profitable use, through nearly the whole broad extent of N. C., below the falls of the rivers, as in the neighboring parts of the same great geological region in South Carolina and Virginia.

But the existence, richness, and availability of marl beds are not all that is to be considered in regard to their value. The fitness of the land to be improved by these means is a matter not less important. And in this latter respect, no country can offer better promise of successful and profitable results, than much of the now waste and worthless lands of lower North Carolina. Besides, all the better soils, now more or less productive, and to be made much more so by marling, there are perhaps several millions of acres of "pine barrens," "bays," or high swamps, and "savanna land," which need but marling, and also previous draining for the wet lands, to make fertile and profitable for agricultural products, this great region which is now almost unfit for cultivation. I saw lands, which if not actually underlaid by marl, (as I believe,) has it available by short transportation on the rail road, which, if drained and marled, would be worth more of dollars than now of cents. Indeed, most of the beautiful and high lying savanna land by which the Wilmington rail road passes, still belongs to the commonwealth, because no one will pay for it 5 cents an acre, which is the price which such public land may be "taken up," and the property in fee-simple acquired.

The increased productiveness to be caused by such improvements, great as would be the value, is but a part of the benefit that could be derived. Proper drainage (and which would also be very cheap compared to the important results,) would do much towards improving the health of the country; and still more would be done by the now well-established health-producing effects of the extensive application of calcareous manners.

It may be presuming too much for me thus to present my opinions on these subjects, formed as they have been upon very limited, hasty and insufficient observation. But, perhaps, no other person may have had both opportunity and inducements to devote more attention to this important subject. And even if erring in some respects, for want of more full knowledge, my hasty views may yet be of some use, inviting the attention of other persons, having better opportunities for correct observation. This I am very sure of—that the agricultural resources of N. C. remaining unused and almost totally unknown, are of value so great as to be incalculable in the state of disregard of them which prevails, and which will, I fear, long keep these mines of wealth as useless and worthless as heretofore.

The individual for whose special information your inquiries were addressed to me, would infer, correctly, from the preceding remarks, that no marl will be found in North Carolina west of the range of granite which forms the falls of the rivers flowing eastward. The western part of the State must resort to lime, where that is available, as the equivalent of marl. And in parts of your mountain region, I presume that lime-stone is abundant, and that lime ought to be procured cheap enough for profitable use. Such I found to be the case about King's Mountain, within a few miles of the southern border of North Carolina.

Respectfully, EDMUND RUFFIN.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

MR. HAMPTON: Every man, Whig or Democrat, of good sense and the right kind of feelings, must have been highly pleased at the course marked out by Mr. Fisher, in his speech at Lincolnton, as the one he intended to pursue in the canvass. He said, that in consenting to run as a candidate for Congress, he was not influenced by any unfriendly feelings or personal hostility to Mr. Barringer:—that Mr. Barringer and himself had long been acquainted, and had always been upon friendly relations with each other, and the fact of their being in political opposition, was no reason why they should now become personally hostile. He said, that so far as he was concerned, he intended to conduct the contest on high grounds,—that is, upon great public issues. He should not depart from this course and sink down to personalities, unless he was forced to do so by Mr. Barringer himself.

Now, certainly every candid and honest man must desire to pursue this course, and must regret to see the efforts making in the *Charlotte Journal* to run into scurrility and personalities. The writer of the piece in the last number of that paper evidently shows low vindictive feeling with an utter disregard for truth. He must be some unmanly enemy who has before this smarted under the lash of Mr. Fisher's tongue or pen, and hopes now to gratify his malignity by issuing anew such refuted falsehoods. It is to be hoped, however, that he will be discountenanced by all respectable men of either party.

If that course is persisted in, as it has been commenced, by Mr. Barringer's friends, it must result in assaults on him, and in the end, Mr. Barringer may have occasion to exclaim in the words of the Spanish proverb—"Save me from my friends."

We, of the Democratic party say, with Mr. Fisher, let us have a fair, open, honorable contest on high ground and upon public issues:—we go for this; but, if Mr. Barringer, or his friends by his silent permission, choose to take a different course, let the consequences be upon their own heads. The honest men of all parties will see clearly who are for addressing their reason in a discussion of principles and measures, and who are for exciting personal and party strife by low and violent assaults.

A DEMOCRAT.

To the Editor of the Jeffersonian:

SIR: I hope you will indulge me with space enough in your paper to say a few words in relation to my present position in politics. I am no politician, that I should obtrude my views upon the public;—but circumstances require me to speak out in self-defence.

Those who know me, are aware that until recently, I was a member of the so-called "whig party." I was so from the sincerest motives. It is also known here, that I no longer am a member of that party. I have not the vanity to suppose that a change of my political sentiments merely, would justify a newspaper notoriety; but when, for this exercise of my rights as an American citizen and a lover of truth, I am traduced, and villified, and slandered, and the most strenuous efforts made by a powerful clique, to crush and ruin me, not only in my occupation, but in that which is dearer to me than life, my character, I think I may be excused for vindicating in this way my course from aspersion, and assign my REASONS for a change of political opinions.

In the first place, then, sir, I was formerly in favor of a United States Bank;—I am now opposed to such an institution, as are the Democratic party. Experience has shown that we can have a better currency and cheaper exchanges without such an engine so fraught with corruption and danger to our republican institutions;—and a careful investigation has satisfied me that Congress can find no power in the Constitution to charter a Bank. This last reason is of itself conclusive.

In the second place, I am opposed to a tariff for protection. This, you know, is a favorite measure of the whigs. Here again I go to the Constitution, and cannot find any grant of power to Congress to levy duties for protection. Besides, if the power was there, I cannot see the justice of taxing the farmer and mechanic of the south to enrich the manufacturer of the north.

In the third place, I cannot go with the whigs in their course upon the Oregon and Texas questions—taking the side of England against America. In all such controversies, I hope to see my country in the right, (as she now certainly is in relation to these questions,) but, "right or wrong, I go for my country," in opposition to the encroachments of foreign powers.

There are other reasons, founded in the injustice and illiberal course of the whig leaders which induced me to change my party relations; but those above, I hope, will suffice to justify me in the estimation of all candid and liberal minds.

And, sir, had I not a right to take the course I have? Has it come to this, that in this free country and at this enlightened day, a man cannot obey the dictates of his conscience and do what he believes right, without being abused and proscribed, merely because his course may militate against the selfish schemes of party politicians? I may be "bad rubbish" to my whig friends, Mr. Editor, but I hope I shall not be so considered by the high-toned and liberal Democracy of old Mecklenburg.

Respectfully, R. G. ALLISON.

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have been admitted by the Supreme Court to the practice of the law in the County Courts of the State, to wit: William S Mullins, of Fayetteville; Samuel P. Hill, of Chatham; Lucius J. Johnson, of Chowan; Charles S. Winstead of Person; Samuel L Caldwell, of Mecklenburg; Jermiah Bernard, of Pitt; John W. Lawrence, of Edgecomb; Samuel W. Cockrell, of Alabama; James N Fuller, of Caswell; Thomas O. Brown, of Bladen; Francis P Ward, of Martin; Thomas W. Blake, of Fayetteville; William L Davidson, of Mecklenburg; Lewis F Carr, of Sampson; Walter W Lenoir, of Caldwell; P K Rounsaville, of Davidson; A. U Lewis, of Franklin. And the following gentlemen have been admitted to Superior Court practice; Robert Strange, Jr., of Fayetteville; Montford McGehee, of Person; James A. Wilson, of Yancy,; W P. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg; John N. Houston, of Iredell; Charles E. Carson, of Rutherford; Edward F. Smith, of Hertford; Josiah Turner, of Hillsborough; E. C. Davidson, of Mecklenburg; and M. N. Lanier, of Granville.

Standard.

LATER FROE TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.

The steamship New York, arrived at this port yesterday from Texas. She left Galveston on the 4th instant, to which day she brings us files of papers.

The U. S. revenue cutter Woodbury arrived at Galveston on the 3d inst., with despatches for the American Minister.

We have received verbal intelligence by this arrival to the effect that the Mexicans are really concentrating a large force on the Rio Grande, preparatory to a war in case Texas should agree to annexation. Our informant states further that the feeling of the latter country is thoroughly warlike; the talk is nothing else than a brush with Mexico she wishes it, and in addition that the propositions of Mexico and England will be promptly rejected. Many think that the movement of troops towards the Rio Grande is instigated by England, but let who will be at the bottom, it behooves our government at once to march an efficient force to the frontiers of Texas. So long as the negociations now pending—until the final action of the Texas Government is had upon the propositions of the United States—not a single Mexican soldier should set foot on this side the Rio Grande. The inhabitants of Texas are now deliberating upon the proposals made them by the United States; it is imperative upon the United States to see that they are in no way molested, constrained, or overawed by foreign influence until the question is settled. Some may say that this is an extreme course—the necessities of the case demand it.

HOUSTON, June 2, 1845.

EDS. PIC.—The only item of news of importance here is the arrival of Capt. Elliott from Mexico, with the acknowledgement of our independence by that Government. The acknowledgement is unconditional, I understand, except that we are to eschew the Yankees. The fast moving Charge left here for the seat of Government, Washington, an hour after his arrival, but his mission will be no go. The people have got their dander fairly up for Annexation, and nothing else will suit.

Yours, &c

It will be certainly unfortunate for the very distinguished Captain to lose all his labors of love in favor of Texas, but to this complexion, unless we are mistaken in all our calculations, it must come at last. The Charge is too late. He has kept himself in a perfect stew for the last six months, posting about from place to place—now endeavoring to throw people off the scent by giving out false destinations, then travelling under an assumed name through Mexico—now subjecting himself to the pestilential vomito of Vera Cruz, next boiling under the hot sun on the Texian prairies—and in the end to find himself worsted of a verity he must become heartily sick of his mission. Had he manifested such extraordinary zeal for the welfare of Texas two years since it might have amounted to something, but the day has now gone by.

From the Washington Constitution.

FREE TRADE.

The advocates of this doctrine in the United States, mean by it *low duties*—a tariff so adjusted, as, with other sources of revenue, to bring just so much and no more money into the Treasury, than is required for an economical and proper administration of the Government. They are opposed to all unnecessary restrictions upon commerce. They go against all tariffs got up for protection and not for revenue. They are opposed to all *protective* tariffs, because they are restrictive and prohibitory in their oporations, levying a tax upon the many for the benefit of the few; unjust and oppressive upon particular sections, whose agricultural productions furnish the great bulk of commerce, which so largely promotes the wealth and the advancement of nations. The protective system is a system of violence as well as injustice. It violates that great principle of trade, which impels and influences men to exchange something which they have and do not want, for something which they have not and therefore need. It prohibits the exchange of superfluities for necessaries. It is an artificial system, which would shut up the markets of the world for the sale of our products, and compel us to supply our wants from what they are pleased to style a "home market." Of all the countries under the face of the sun ours is certainly the least favorable for such a system to be thought of or tolerated. Its immense area, its soil, and its climate, must make it, to the end of time, peculiarly an exporter of a vast amount of products to find a foreign market. It must be, and is, a commercial as well as an agricultural country. But how shall we find a market for our surplus products of other countries? How can we export, unless we can import? There is no principle of political economy better established—indeed there is no law of physical nature more certain and fixed—than that no nation can long continue to export unless they can also import. Reciprocity is its gravitating principle—the law of its vitality and existence. The purpose and the effect of our prohibitory tariff system—our vaunted "American system"—is to destroy this reciprocity. It would force our products upon others, and shut theirs out of our markets But what do the protectionists offer us by their system? A home market! "High duties Make low prices; and we offer you a home market, instead of a foreign one," say the princes of Lowell. But if their semi-annual dividends were as fallacious and as groundless as their arguments we should soon escape the flagitious consequences of a protective tariff.

The effect of this protective system is not only to violate the vital laws of commerce, but also to obstruct and prevent those moral influences which enter so largely into a proper system of political economy. The following passage from an able article on free trade, in the last number of the British Quarterly Review, places our last remark in the clearest light.

"The sort of antagonism which the supporters of commercial restriction are in the habit of assuming, between political economy and Christian morality, will be regarded by future generations with similar feelings to those with which we look back on the old theological objections to the Copernician astronomy. Even apart from the circumstances that some of our ablest and most earnest living advocates of Christianity rank high as expositors of economical science, the assumption of a contradiction between doctrines of social philosophy verified by an adequate induction of facts, and those principles of social duty which Providence has authenticated as the laws of human action, is in any case, sufficiently strange. Economical truth is not less divine than astronomical truth. The laws which govern the phenomena of production and exchange are as truly laws of God, as those which govern the phenomena of day and night. To ascertain by inductive inquiry, the natural conditions of commercial and industrial prosperity, is to ascertain the will of Deity with regard to a certain department of human conduct; to act in conformity with those conditions, so ascertained, is to act religiously. All truths of science become, when viewed with reference to their Author, religious truths, and draw after them religious duties.

"It is not difficult, we think, to discern a moral beauty and nobleness even in those special results of economical science which are most decried to selfishness and inhumanity. The familiar formula of Free Trade policy—"buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest,"—certainly savours more of vulgar commercial prudence, than of philanthropy;—yet what is it, but a brief vernacular description of the very course of conduct that the most enlarged and comprehensive philanthropy would dictate? Cheapness means abundance—excessive and extraordinary cheapness superfluity.—Dearth means scarcity—excessive and extraordinary dearth, distress. To buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest, is, then, in fact and effect, to take the products of the earth, and the creations of the human hand and brain, from the place where they are least wanted, to the place where they are most wanted—to bring need and superfluity together for mutual adjustment. The definition of trade which is the best rationale of it we know—the "mutual relief of wants by the exchange of superfluities"—and of which the rule of buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest (i. e.) relieving the wants that press most, by supplies drawn from where they will be least missed, is the obvious corollary, is something more than the dry formula of a dry science. It is warm with the humanities. It tells of human misery alleviated, human happiness increased and diffused, divine bounty so applied and approved as to yield the *maximum* of human good. Those laws which interpose between the respective wants and superfluities of such countries as Great Britain and the United States of America—countries each possessing a power, practically unlimited, of supplying that which the country most needs; which forbid American corn to meet British manufactures; which interdict the boundless fertility of the Ohio prairies from feeding the Lungs of Lancashire, and the boundless productiveness of the Lancashire looms from clothing the nakedness of Ohio; which crowd the houses of Manchester with unsaleable shirts and cover the quays of New Orleans with putrescent Beef,—are laws whose mere impolicy and absurdity one almost overlooks in view of their civilization and humanity."

Table of Exports.—The National Intelligencer furnishes the following table, showing the export of leading articles of domestic produce, for the year ending the 30th June, 1844:

Cotton,	$51,063,501
Tobacco,	8,397,282
Rice,	2,182,468
Bread stuffs,	9,056,960
Beef, Pork, &c.	6,149,379
Products of the Sea,	3,350,501
Products of the forest,	5,806,712
Manufactures of cotton,	2,898,780
Other manufactures,	5,080,854
All other articles,	2,726,760

The total amount of exports was $99,715,170 and the article of cotton and rice amounted to $56,255,769. More than half from the South! This fact speaks volumes for the Southern States, laboring, as they are under a heavy protective Tariff.—Modify that Tariff, and their exports must soon be doubled. *Standard.*

MARRIED,

On the 24th instant, by A R. Erwin, Esq., Mr. ADAM SILER to Miss SALINA PARKS.

Proposals,

WILL be received by the undersigned, until the 8th day of August, 1845, for building a

COURT-HOUSE, JAIL,

and enclosing the PUBLIC SQUARE, at Newton, Catawba County, N. C.

The Court House is to be of Brick, rough casted with cement, except the basement, which, or a part of which, is to be of Granite; its size is to be 40 feet by 60 feet.

The plans and specifications for the work are deposited at Newton, and can be seen at any time by any person desirous of bidding for the contract; and therefore a minute detail is unnecessary.

The work is to be finished within 18 months from the time of making the contract, contractors required to give bond and security for the faithful performance of the work. The Commissioners are directed by order of the County Court to give the contract to the lowest bidder, or otherwise in their sound discretion, and may from time to time examine the work and direct its execution.

The Proposals will be opened on the day above named, (the day after the Election,) and persons desirous of bidding are requested to make their bids in writing, and direct them sealed, endorsed "Proposals" to

JNO. H. WHEELER,
BURTON CRAIGE.
AND'W. H. SHUFORD,
HENRY WHITNER,
H. W. ROBINSON } Commissioners.

Newton, Catawba Co., 10th June, 1845. 14-t8a.

The Raleigh Standard and Salisbury Watchman will copy the above until the 8th of August, 1845, and forward their accounts to the Commissioners.

Executor's Sale.

ACCORDING to the last will and testament of John Dow, dec'd., I will expose to public sale at the late residence of Susannah Dow, dec'd., on Tuesday the eighth day of July next, the following property, to wit:

SEVEN OR EIGHT

NEGROES,

among which are ONE AGED MAN AND WOMAN, some

Likely BOYS and GIRLS,

TWO HORSE BEASTS, one EIGHT DAY

CLOCK,

ONE SIDE BOARD,

Two Beds, Household & Kitchen FURNITURE,

together with other articles not necessary to mention. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

W. H. MCLEARY,
Surviving Ex'r. of John Dow, dec'd.

June 17th, 1845. 14-3t

Just to Hand!

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS TROTTER.

March 28, 1845. 202 F

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88--F

Removal.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Watson, on second square south of the courthouse.

As heretofore, all cases committed to his care shall receive punctual and faithful attention.

March 28, 1845 202 F

PRINTING.

THE Office of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,*" is now supplied with a handsome assortment of plain and fancy Job Type, and we are prepared to execute all descriptions of

JOB PRINTING

In a very superior style and at short notice....cheap

Orders for printing

Circulars, Handbills, Labels, Pamphlets Cards, Blanks, Ball Tickets,

Will be carefully and correctly executed without delay and forwarded to order. No charge will be made if the work is not correctly done.

Charlotte, N. C., April 18, 1845.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Genesee Farmer.

BOOK FARMING—A PLEA FOR ITS OPPONENTS.

Mr. Editor: Strange as it may seem, there are perhaps not fifty agricultural papers taken in this beautifully picturesque, rural country of rich alluvions. It was only last week that a wealthy farmer, a descendant from that Germany which has produced a Berzilius and a Liebig, complained to me that he had been cheated out of the premium on a horse, which had been awarded to him at our last Seneca county Fair. From the impulsive manner in which he spoke of the cheat, I suspected that he had been paid in a counterfeit coin, or a bill of an exploded bank. It was far worse than this, in his view of the case—he had been compelled to receive, in lieu of a dollar in coin, a bound quarto of the Albany Cultivator—a thing about as useless to him, as were the shirt and trowsers given by Captain Cook to the South Sea Islander.

If I mistake not the cause why book farming is in so little repute among practical farmers, the fault is not altogether on the side of the unlettered man of the plough. St. James truly says, "faith without works is dead;" yet nine book farmers out of ten exhibit, in the appearance of their ill-managed, slovenly-worked farms, the very reverse of the apostolic axiom I once rode by a farm, adorned by a capacious barn, with a stone basement stable, and painted ventilating window blinds; its strong stake-and-rider fences, clean meadows, and finely pulverized fallows, filled me with respect for the proprietor, investing him, in my imagination, with all the attributes of a truly scientific farmer, and a man of taste. Passing on a little further, I came to a farm where a large dog was driving the cattle out of a corn-field, through a gap in the old rotten fence The whole farm was overrun with Canada thistles—the fences would hardly have had an altitude, were it not for the support they received from the alders and briers—the big lumps in the fallow indicated what the sailors would call "good holding ground;" the barn doors off the hinges, one of them laid crosswise of the door-way, to keep out the hogs—the house (what a rambling piece of patchwork!) in ruins, leaky eve-troughs, broken windows, with sundry sashless holes in the attic gable. Said I to myself, here is the abode of a poor unintellectual toper, perhaps a petty office-holder—an idler, who spends his time and his substance at taverns, electioneering for himself and the party that feeds him the small crumbs in its gift. I soon found, that in both cases I was sadly mistaken; the neat well worked farm was owned and improved by a Pennsylvania German, so deficient in the first rudiments of school learning, that he sometimes took his *Dutch* calendar to the school-*marm*, to interpret its meaning. But he had that in his physical manhood which is of more account to successful farming than mere book learning without it—he had the early acquired habits of industry and self denial—his physical education was perfect. 'Tis true he made great blunders and waste in the application of his animal manures; his use of mineral or inorganic matter was often neglected, or grossly misapplied; he was also the victim to that disturbing force always at war with intellectual improvement, in the mind of an unlettered man—I mean superstitious and traditionary error; but his powerful, well trained nerves—his indomitable, plodding industry and his all and singular devotion to his own calling, from which no petty ambition for social distinction, in the shape of a petty town office, had power to withdraw him—overcame every impediment to his success.—*Labor omnia vincit.*

I confess that from that day's journeying to the present time, I have never looked into the face of a German farmer, however vacant and unintellectual it may have been, but I have felt a respect for the man. Even after I have listened to his coarse, uncivilized elocution—his crude, disjointed notions of political economy—his quaint, superstitious theology I have still felt a respect for the man. Like the Pacha of Tripoli, who judged of the moral power of the naval captain only by his large physical proportions; so I respected the man who, by the force of an early well trained muscle, and indomitable, persevering industry, could thus bind Nature to him, the willing handmaid, the smiling caterer of all his wants.

The dilapidated and slovenly form was owned and managed by one who was called a "book farmer;" he was one of those unfortunate men whose hereditary fortune had strangled his physical education in the cradle. That lack of self denial, management, and economy in the outset of life, so inseparable from the youth of the silver spoon, soon dissipated the better part of his fortune. Determined to secure the remainder, he invested it in a farm.—He now bought Merion and Saxony sheep, imported a Durham bull and Leicester cow, at an enormous cost; subscribed for two or three agricultural papers and commenced farming. During the first year he was heard to complain bitterly of the faithlessness of hired help; the fact is, he always said, "Go, boys, and do it," instead of "Let us go, boys, and do it." His farming went on from bad to worse—some of his sheep died, others ate out the side of the hay-stack, when losing its ballance, it fell over and killed them, his bull broke down the fences, became unruly, and was sold at a tythe of his cost; and his cows, owing to exposure and irregular feeding, looked in spring, like the cows of eastern Virginia, as though "they were on the lift."

Here was the melancholy spectacle of a man of a good natural mind and temper, with a well-read theory, so sadly wanting in physical energy and practice, that all his best resolutions were nought—to sum up his present character, in one short word, he was a *discouraged* man. Speak to the thrifty German farmer about his neighbor's bad husbandry, and he will exclaim, with a mingled expression of pity and contempt, he is a *book farmer!*

Thus is agricultural science brought into contempt by those unfortunate men who have had no early physical training, who have the will to do, without the nerve even to stand by and see others execute. What would be the situation of that ship, in a gale of wind, if, after giving the men orders to reef and take in sail the officers should go below to smoke their pipes? It could not be worse, even should half the ship's sails blow away from the yards than that of the farmer whose master is never present with his men in the field—not even at seed-time and in harvest. S. W.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.

We rank the potatoe crop in the United States before wheat, and second only to that of corn, as constituting the food of the people and their domestic stock. How important then that the crop be a good one. We are not going to write an article now upon the particular culture of potatoes, as every farmer understands sufficiently well for general purposes; but shall merely content ourselves with a few hints on the subject by way of guarding against the rot.

Whatever may be the cause of the rot in potatoes, there is no doubt in our mind, that the application of fresh barnyard manures and animal matter of any kind has a tendency to increase it; and we would therefore avoid the use of them on this crop for a few seasons, till the rot had in some measure disappeared, and apply the manure chiefly to grass and corn. For the potatoe crop, then, we would plow up a sod just after the grass had well started, and this, with the application of a little plaster, ashes, or guano on the hills near the stalks after the first time hoeing, will be sufficiently rich to produce a good crop. Potatoes raised on a sod are sweeter, more nutritious, and mealy, than those raised by the direct application of rank manures. Crops grown by the latter method are almost invariably watery, and tangy—are eaten with disgust, and have little nutriment in them. The best tasted potatoes we ever raised, and the largest crop obtained, were produced on a piece of sod where the grass had been permitted to grow up till the first week in June. It was then turned over flat, rolled, and harrowed lengthwise with the furrows, and the rows marked out three feet apart with a light one horse plow, running three inches deep, being careful not to disturb the sod. The seed was chosen of a medium seize, dropped six inches apart in the row, and covered two inches deep with hoes. It was a field of about ten acres. No grass sprung up on it, and very few weeds were seen during the season. Just before the potatoe vines bloomed, a single horse plow was passed down and up each row; throwing the dirt to the vines, the men following with hoes and rapidly hilling them. In the fall they were dug with the plow, when the sod was found completely rotted, and pulverized beautifully. No doubt the unmolested growth of spring grass facilitated the decomposition of the sod, and added to the growth of the potatoes. The season was rather a wet one, which accelerates decomposition; had it been dry the sod would not have decomposed so well. The first week in June is sufficiently early to plant potatoes for the winter and spring use. We have planted as late as the 3d of July and got fair crops, when a warm autumn followed; but this is too late for this climate, and we cannot recommend the practice. Early potatoes should be planted in April. Some think planting unripe seed prevents the rot.

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::f.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.

FRANKLIN EMMONS.

Providence, January, 1845 95--1y

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention. B. OATES,

Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 59--f

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note.* Those having claims will present them forthwith.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.

January 9, 1845. 92::f.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11

NEW GOODS!

Bargains! Bargains!

Come and Buy!!

R. G. ALLISON

IS NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING AT DAVIDSON'S CORNER,

A SPLENDID STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

Selected by himself in the northern cities, and consisting, in part, of blue, black and green CLOTHS;

Black and fancy CASSIMERES; CASSINETS, plain and diamond; Bombazines and Bashnaretts; Gambroons, Drab-de'ete, Chambrays, Kentucky Jeans, &c. &c.

BRITISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, AMERICAN

Lawns, Muslin, Balzorines, Popline, Plaid Saisans, Plaid Barage, Florence Mattassee, Gingham and lace Lawns, a new article, striped and watered Silk; swiss, book, barred and PLAIN MUSLIN;

Jaconets and Cambrics; chameleon SILKS of every variety of style; black Gros de Swiss; black Gros d' Rhine; cardinal Lace; dress Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Fillets, Ribbons, &c.

HATS AND BONNETS;

A splendid assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which, for the cash, will be sold extremely low.

China, Glass, and Queensware;

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY.

BOOTS AND SHOES:

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, BRIDLE MOUNTINGS, RUGS AND DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

GROCERIES. And many other articles too numerous and tedious to mention, all of which I will sell as low, *for the cash*, as he who sells lowest, be he who he may, and as much lower as I can afford. Call and see my stock.

ROBERT G. ALLISON.

Charlotte, April 25, 1845. 6-2m

NEW STORE,

AND A

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Spring & Summer

GOODS.

CHARLES E. MOSS

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he is now receiving and opening, at the old stand of Morrison & Harris, in Charlotte, a

Splendid Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Of the latest fashions and importations, which were selected by himself in the northern markets and purchased on the most favorable terms. The stock is full and embraces every article usually found in the interior country.

He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that he *will, for cash*, sell Goods lower than any other house in this place.

Charlotte, April 18, 1845. 205-

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, PERFUMERY & FANCY ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has received direct from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES

and other articles, comprising new and fashionable

PERFUMERY,

all of which are **Fresh** and **Genuine**, and will be sold as low as can be afforded. Physicians, prescriptions put up with particular care. Every article sold warranted to be as represented. Purchasers will here find all the new and approved Medicines.

Mr. J. L. Henderson, late of Salisbury, who has considerable experience as an apothecary, will be in the shop at all times to attend to the business. All orders will receive the most prompt attention.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, March 26, 1845. 202 f

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash*, and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845 92:::1y.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate o Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, } Exec'rs.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, }

May 27, 1844. 62-

Removal.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.

April 4, 1845. 204 1year

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again taken the above well known

PUBLIC HOUSE;

And that he intends to keep it up in style for comfort and convenience surpassed by no house in the Southern country. He has been long in the business, and pledges every possible exertion to afford entire satisfaction to all his guests. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the times. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1845. 191—TF.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91f.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Sessions. 1845.

Susan Cline, *vs.* John Cline, Elizabeth Cline, Mathias Cline, Moses Cline, Jacob Cline, Edmund Cline, Sophia Cline, Sarah Cline, and Wilson Cline.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Moses Cline and Jacob Cline are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed in Charlotte, N. C. notifying the said Moses Cline and Jacob Cline to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cabarrus at the Court House in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead to said petition; otherwise the prayer of the petitioner will be granted and judgment rendered accordingly.

Witness, *Kiah P. Harris*, Clerk of our said Court at Concord, the 3d Monday in April, 1845, and the 69th year of our Independence.

KIAH P. HARRIS, Clk.

May 29, 1845. 12::::6w

Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina.

UNION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1845.

Lee Osborne *vs.* Wm. Godfrey and others.

Sci Fa to subject Real Estate,—Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wilson Godfrey, Jas. G. Godfrey, Samuel Godfrey, Wm. Godfrey, Richard Godfrey, George H. Godfrey, Elizabeth Godfrey, (who intermarried with Nathaniel Grady,) Charlotte Godfrey, (who intermarried with Wm. Moore,) Harriet Gillespie, (widow,) and Thos. W. Pegues, Richard Pegues, Enoch Pegues, Mary Jane Pegues, Sarah Ann Pegues, (who intermarried with Milas Osborne,) Sophia Pegues, Harriet Pegues, (children of Sarah Pegues, who was one of the children of Thomas Godfrey, dec'd,) and Samuel and Thomas Saunders, (children of Mary Jane Saunders, dec'd,) also one of the children of the said Thomas Godfrey, dec'd. his heirs at law, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in July next, to shew cause wherefore the lands descended to them from Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, should not be sold to pay the above Judgment, intererest and cost.

Witness, Hugh Stewart, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday in April, 1845, and in the sixty ninth year of American Independence.

7-6w. $7. HUGH STEWART. c. u. c. c.

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

John B. Adderton, *vs.* Emeline Adderton.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Emeline Adderton, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman, printed at Salisbury, and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed at Charlotte, that the said Emeline Adderton appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and answer the said petition, or said petition will be heard *ex parte* and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness. *Andrew Hunt*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1845.

8-3m-fee $10. ANDREW HUNT, c. s c. d.

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39t-

December 9, 1843.

Schools for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepard about the first of May next, to recive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.—The course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.

THOMAS W. MOTT.

Feb. 4th, 1845. 200 3t—afterwards 1mtf.

Dr. D. Jayne's

FAMILY MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunites of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,		
" Hair Tonic	"	$1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge	"	1 00
" Carminative Balsam, large,		0 50
" " " small,		0 25
" Sanative Pills, per box,		0 25
" American Hair Dye,		0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their editire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found emmently successful in removeing those diseases for which they are severally reccommeded.

☞ ASTONISHING!!! ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually loosens the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I however, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now having used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NO FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER,

Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S Carminative BALSAM.

Is a certain safe and effectual remedy for Dysenteery, Diarrhœa, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of aarious derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, and the *only* article worthy of the least confidence or curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest teatimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by B. OATES.

June, 1844. 62-

BLANKS

Of every description, for sale at this Office.